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Abstracts

• 1102

COMPARISON OF GESTATIONAL AGE BASED ON BPD AND FL IN STANDARD TABLES OF HADLOCK AND OSAKA WITH REAL GESTATIONAL AGE BASED ON LMP IN TEACHING HOSPITALS IN ZAHEDAN

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Abstract:

To determine the gestational age of ultrasound devices, commonly used standard tables. The aim was to determine the gestational age of pregnant women admitted to hospitals in Zahedan with HADLOCK and OSAKA table and gestational age derived from the tables to be adjusted to determine the gestational age of the actual use of tables for a more accurate determination of gestational age for the proper study population Trust.

Methods: a total of 200 pregnant women admitted to hospitals in Zahedan were in 1393 - 1394. Exclusion criteria were: women with a history of chronic disease and fetal anomalies and multiple pregnancy. Inclusion criteria were: pregnant women in the second trimester and third with LMP characteristics. A questionnaire was designed and pregnant women were studied by ultrasonography and femoral length and BPD were measured. Data with SPSS software, paired t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient were studied.

Results: in the second trimester the correlation coefficient between LMP; according to BPD in both tables were the same, but the FL values in HADLOCK and OSAKA.

Conclusions: in general it can be concluded that the use of OSAKA table to determine the gestational age of the study population, especially in the third trimester, is more accurate than the HADLOCK.

Tables was varied. Also in the third trimester based on the correlation of BPD and FL were different in the above tables.

Keywords: Ultrasonography, BPD, FL, Gestational Age

• 1103

MRCP FINDINGS OF HEPATOBILIARY FASCIOLIASIS : A CASE REPORT

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Abstract:

Introduction: fascioliasis, caused by Fasciola hepatica and Fasciola gigantica, is a parasitic infection. It merges in Iran as a serious problem in past decades. A pattern of fascioliasis transmission was defined for northern part of Iran, named "Caspian pattern".

Case Presentations: we report a 33-year-old from iran who presented with epigastric and RUQ pain. We present US and MRCP findings of hepatobiliary fascioliasis and the results of her surgery. In the sonographic study, an echogenic area with no acoustic shadowing was seen in the gallblader. CBD and CHD (common hepatic duct) was slightly dilated In the MRCP elliptical intermediate signal area in T2W and iso tense area in T1W in common hepatic duct with dilated internal biliary ducts and common bile duct was seen.

Conclusion: hepatobiliary fascioliasis is a rare disease. Imaging studies can help us for diagnosis of fascioliasis with subtle symptoms and laboratory findings especially in endemic areas.

Keywords: Fascioliasis; Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography; Ultrasonograph

• 1104

REVIEW ON SKELETAL MUSCLE DISEASE AND IMAGING

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Abstract:

Images of soft tissues, such as muscle, can be obtained with many different techniques, each with distinct advantages and disadvantages. Imaging plays a major role in the evaluation and management of skeletal muscle disorders. The noninva-

sive methods of computed tomography (CT), ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) offer many advantages over other approaches for diagnosis and management of a wide range of muscle conditions. In this paper we discuss recent published information about the various modalities available for imaging muscle and consider how the data from these studies can be applied in clinical practice.

• 1105

SPORADIC BURKITT'S LYMPHOMA OF MANDIBLE WITH SPREAD TO MULTIPLE PELVIC AND ABDOMINAL ORGANS: CASE REPORT

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Abstract:

Background: Burkitt's lymphoma (BL) is a poorly differentiated B-cell lymphoma. It is rare and occurs most often in children and young adults. BL with jaw and facial involvement is most commonly seen in endemic areas of Africa. In non-endemic areas, the jaws are affected in about 15% - 18% of cases. We report this case with mandibular BL because of low incidence and its spread to multiple pelvic and abdominal organs.

Case Presentations: This patient was a 34-year-old woman who complained of toothache. After dental extraction, a mandibular abscess was developed gradually. Followed by drainage of mandibular abscess, soft tissue mass appeared in left mandible that was removed by surgical excision and histopathology report confirmed the diagnosis as BL. Afterward, with having symptoms of fever and night sweats, she was treated for Brucellosis. All these problems occurred during 3 months after her caesarean section. Historically, cholecystectomy and left salpingo-oophoretomy was performed for this patient. Her HBsAg test result confirmed infection 12 years ago, but it is not currently active.

Contrast-enhanced CT showed left kidney enlargement with multiple hypodensities in renal parenchyma. In addition to homogeneous mass enhancing in bilateral rectus abdominis muscle and left breast, one mass in right ovary and several non-significant retroperitoneal and mesenteric lymph nodes were found. Ultrasonography showed enlarged heterogeneous uterus with increased vascularity and left solid-cystic adnexal mass and right ovarian mass. In brain CT of this patient, soft tissue densities in right maxillary sinus with an oval-shaped hyperdense structure in left orbital space were detected.

Conclusion: this patient was presented with definitive diagnosis of mandibular BL. By considering the rapidly progressing abdominal and pelvic masses specifically with the uterus and bilateral adnexal involvement, spreading BL should be thought in differential diagnosis to facilitate the prompt treatment.

• 1106

BRAIN NEAR-INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY (NIRS)

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Abstract:

Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) is a spectroscopic method that uses the near-infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Typical applications include medical and physiological diagnostics. NIRS can be used for non-invasive assessment of brain function through the intact skull in human subjects by detecting changes in blood hemoglobin concentrations associated with neural activity, e.g., in branches of cognitive psychology as a partial replacement for fMRI techniques. NIRS cannot fully replace fMRI because it can only be used to scan cortical tissue, where fMRI can be used to measure activation throughout the brain. In this approach we compared NIRS with different functional brain tests.

• 1107

ASSESSMENT OF RADIO-GUIDED OCCULT LESION LOCALIZATION ASSOCIATED WITH SONOGRAPHY IN NONPALPABLE BREAST LESIONS

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